The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

## WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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## RAILWAY SHOP MEN GET NATIONAL PACT

Washington, Oct. 4—While the steel trust and anti-union employers generally are attempting to hold back the tides of time the United States Railroad Administration has signed a national agreement with the railway employes' department, A. F. of L., and U. S. in which hours of labor, working conditions and rates of pay are provided for the 500,000 railroad shop men on all roads under government operation.

The interested unions are the international organizations of machinists, boiler makers, sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, electrical workers and railway carmen.

The agreement recognizes the right of the A. F. of L. affiliates to representation for their crafts in the various groups. The following are some of the important principles established.

Eight-hour day, with extra pay for overtime.

Abolition of piece work, bonus and premium systems.

Personal injury cases may be handled by committees or representatives in the same manner as grievances are handled.

Rules for the handling of grievances through committees with railroad officials.

Strict point seniority established and definite avenues of promotion outlined.

Rates of pay retroactive to May 1, 1919, and a 30 days' clause for amending the agreement.

Where a shop man is engaged outside the shop, he shall receive his standard rate. Formerly, if a machinist, for instance, was employed in minor maintenance in connection with lesser rate, but the agreement provides that a machinist is a machinist regardless of where he does machinist's work.

Acting President Jewell of the railway shop employes' department states that this is the first national agreement ever entered by any labor organization or group of labor organizations in the country, and believes that all other agreements secured by trade unions have applied to the railroads or sections of the country and that the present agreement is the result of a development of national federation, starting with craft unions in the various shops and then shop federations and then railroad system federations. These federations are now formed into the international division which is represented by the railroad employes' department of the A. F. of L.

### SCOFFS AT GARY'S FEARS.

New York, Oct. 4.—The American alliance for labor and democracy issued a statement today in reply to Judge E. H. Gary in his summary of the issues of the steel strike. Calling attention to Judge Gary's statement last week, dealing with the "menace of Bolshevism" during the strike he says, the alliance branded the phrase as a "catch phrase to frighten good people by a fanciful picture of disaster." The statement declared that the American Federation of Labor "stands with unbroken front for the principles which democracy is understood in America—but not Americanism as the term is used by Mr. Gary, such as Judge Gary conjured up before his hearers as it will be long remembered for its instinctive selfishness and intelligence of which it seemed to be spurred and blinded its chance to function by such men as Judge Gary."

"It is useless," said the statement, in conclusion, "that the great Lords of American industry are dominated by the thought expressed by the leader of the steel trust. The best guarantee against the 'upheaval' which Judge Gary foresees in the event of the defeat of the steel strike is steady progress of the democratic idea expressed in unionism and the best concept of 'Americanism'."

### BARBERS WINNING.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—Three weeks ago the Journeymen Barbers' Union of Journeymen Barbers' union struck to enforce increased wages, a 10-hour day and recognition of the union. At a meeting between employing barbers and union representatives here a tentative understanding was reached which calls for a minimum salary of $25 per week, half weekly receipts over $50, and a 10-hour day. The sanction of the union has not been definitely agreed upon yet, but conferences are being held that will dispose of this point.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 4—Following the formation of a new Journeymen Barbers' union here, a conference was arranged with employers at which a wage scale was formulated and signed. The scale calls for a 20 per cent on all receipts over $35. Hours were fixed from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. and Saturdays 11 p. m. All shops to close on holidays.

### FORCED BIRTH OF UNION.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 4—The management of the Portland Cordage works locked out its employes because they took a day off to view the presidential parade, after they had been forbidden the privilege. The following day a committee representing the workers accompanied by representatives of the central body interviewed the management and insisted on the reinstatement of the workers, which was accepted to. The men are back at work and have sent an application to the A. F. of L. for a charter.

### WIN AFTER 8-DAY TIE-UP.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 4.—After having paralyzed traffic between the coast and the interior a number of days, and eight days the strike on the Central railway has been settled.

The workers were granted virtually all their demands, the government having agreed to permit a increase in traffic rates to cover the extra wage disbursements that will be necessary.

### BASKET MAKERS GAIN.

New York, Oct. 4—Basket-makers affiliated with the A. F. of L. have raised the wage scale and reduced the work week from 60 to 44 hours. Overtime is now being paid and a substitute time work for the present piece work system.

### CLERKS STABILIZE WAGES.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4—The union retail clerks have signed an agreement with the retail shoe dealers that fixes a wage minimum of $25 per week and also establishes early closing the entire year.

### SCHOOL JANITORS GAIN.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Oct. 4.—School janitors affiliated with the A. F. of L. have secured a wage increase of 20 per cent. These employes are members of Federal Labor union No. 14,338.

## HOW WAR DEPARTMENT DEFENDS ITS COURSE

Washington, Oct. 4.— How the war department handled its labor problems with such success that, throughout the war period, there was no serious interruption of delay at any point due to labor controversy, is told in a report by Stanley King, special assistant to the secretary of war. The report covers the "activities of the war department during the war," when it declares, the department was a dominant factor in the country's industrial and labor field.

The most remarkable growth of the department's labor activities came, 1917, when Secretary Baker agreed with President Gompers as to the formation of the various adjustment boards and commissions to handle specific issues.

The report denies that the results secured by the government were through undue concession to labor.

"This charge," it is asserted, "can be adequately answered only by a detailed consideration of the facts of each of the various controversies in the settlement of which the war department entered. Such an examination will show that the policies of the department on all subjects except wages were liberal and progressive, followed with success by able and progressive manufacturers in private business."

In case of wages, the report holds, they were in every case first raised by contractors bidding against one another, and the war department "followed rather than preceded" these standards.

### UNEMPLOYMENT A PROBLEM.

Brussels, Belgium, Oct. 4.—"Some of the causes of unemployment are international," declares the committee appointed by the government to prepare a report on this subject which has recently been received by the labor committee of the international labor conference which convened in Washington.

"As the commodity markets extend to a greater number of countries, the labor market also becomes international," continues the report.

"The recruiting of unskilled labor passes beyond the frontiers, and from that time the great question of emigration, which is certainly international, presents itself.

"Studies of the various modes for diminishing unemployment have not yielded a state sufficiently advanced for governments to apply a fairly united system in countries disorganized by the war, time must be given for the re-establishment of stable conditions before we governments assume new initiative to this question. Moreover, the experiences undergone during the war have not attempted too fragmentary to generalize at present for one system or another."

### FRENCH WORKERS UNITE.

Paris, France, Oct. 4.—The four agricultural workers' federations have decided on their long interrupted unities and have established unity by the organization of a joint federation to work with the French Federation of Labor.

The agricultural change that the French senate has refused to pass the agricultural workers' eight-hour law and the bill that would bring agricultural workers under the regular eight-hour law to industrial accidents; that the French parliament has refused to pass the bill compelling the farmers to equip agricultural accidents with safety appliances, and that workers declare that parliament takes a study indeed in legislation in order to avoid to improve the financial conditions of the land cultivators, but is blind and blind to the less-than-living wages and long hours of labor of the agricultural workers.

### PRINTERS' INCREASES.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 4.—Local printers have organized and secured an advance of $25, $27.50 and $30. Previous to organization hours were $20 to $24 a week.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 4.—Typographical union has secured an advance in its scale of $3 for the next six months and $4 additional the third six months. After one year the scale will be $1 for day work and $2 for night work.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 4.—As the result of a meeting between representatives of Typographical union and the publishers a bonus was secured of $1.25 for time men and $1 for piece men on one newspaper and $1 for both time and piece men on the other daily papers.

### NEW UNIONS FORMED.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—Secretary William Dobson of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union reports the formation of the following unions: Greenwood, Ind., Lakeland, Fla.; Moultrie, Ga.; Ada, Okla.; Orangeburg, Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C.; Clarksville, Tenn., McAllen, Texas.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 4.—The members of the Bricklayers' union have concluded an agreement with the contractors that calls for $1 an hour, effective immediately.

### CO-OPS. INCREASING.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Oct. 4.—Cooperative stores are increasing and a number of mines of northern West Virginia. The newest one is located at Clinton, where 450 miners, railroad and other stockholders have made the move to co-operate and profit. Parkersburg railroad men are organizing such a store on established after the fashion at Moundsville, Wheeling, Bridgeport and other points co-operative stores have been established.

### TO ENFORCE LONG HOURS.

Berlin, Germany, Oct. 4. The Boehler steel syndicate plants at Kapfenburg, Austria, Hungary, has been bought by Americans, according to the Tages Zeitung. The purchasers, the newspaper declares, notified the employes that a 12-hour day and a 7-day week schedule would again be put in force and that those opposing their plan would be discharged October 1 and replaced with American laborers.

### CIGAR MAKERS WIN.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 4.—Cigar Makers' union No. 102 recently made a demand on the manufacturers for an increase of $5 a week in pay. As a result every union shop in the city is now paying the new scale.

## Steel Trust and Allies Would Camouflage Causes For Big Strike

### STEEL MILLS TIED UP.

Washington, Oct. 4—While steel interests are claiming they are satisfied with the strike situation the following excerpts from a report by A. F. of L. Organizer Stettler to Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., gives an idea of the Buffalo situation:

"We have about 15,000 Lackawanna steel plant, with an enrollment of 60 to 65 per cent before the strike, on strike light by noon of Tuesday, September 23. The response from the Donner steel company located in this city was by far more than could be expected because we only had an enrollment of less than 200 of nearly 5,000 employes. All these men have responded to the call and the plant was closed in its entirety. On the second day of the strike there was some disorder which was engineered and precipitated by the Donner steel company, which resulted in the death of two of our members, one of whom had just returned from active, valiant and heroic duty in the American army. About a dozen others were injured from the gun shots, all of which were fired from the side where the special police of the plant were located. No shot or weapon of any kind was used on our side. This fact is conceded by the chief of police and the representatives of the public who were kept at hand. Our local committee has engaged attorneys to defend our members who have been charged with assault and rioting and we will insist that the proper authorities proceed with the investigation of this matter and bring all those who are guilty to the bar of justice."

### SHERIFF TAKES BLAME.

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 4.—Harry C. Wheeler, former sheriff of Cochise county, refused to be discharged from connection with the deportation July 12 of 1,200 I. W. W. men, on July 12, 1917, and insisted that he, accompanied by a number of leading business men, gun men and thugs who served under him as deputies be discharged.

Despite a proclamation issued by Governor Campbell that deportations in the county attorney announced that the former sheriff would be discharged from any connection with the affair. Wheeler refuses to step out of the limelight and in a public statement said:

"I insisted upon being bound over to the grand jury on the charge of deporting because I am the man responsible for the deportations. County attorney said there was no evidence to show that I had any participation with the affair, but it seems to me that the proclamation that I issued, dated July 11, 1917, announcing that I had deputized hundreds of citizens, and assumed full responsibility for the deportations should be proof enough that I had considerable enough to with the affair.

"I have, never, denied any part in the deportations and I am willing and wish right now that all of the citizens arrested and bound over so that they may be released, as I alone be held to trial for any wrong that may be charged. The names of the citizens who took part in the deportations were my deputies and I discharged them and did so at the discharge of their duties as deputy sheriffs in my posse."

### WORKING WOMEN'S SURVEY.

Washington, Oct. 4—Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the department of labor, has ordered agents in the various departments for aid in making a survey of the number of employed women in United States who are supporting dependents and the average weekly earnings of the women.

Her letter to the state industrial commissions above that a recent survey in one state brought out the fact that 2,000 of the 3,000 employed women had dependents and that 736 children under the age of 16 years. About 11 per cent of the wage-earning women were receiving less than $14 per week.

### GET NEW AGREEMENT.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4. — A new agreement has been negotiated by Photo Engravers' union No. 13 with the Detroit newspaper photo engravers, which gives the workers an increase with a shorter week of 44 hours. The new scale rates the worker at a minimum of $40 per week for a week of 44 hours. Hours are reduced from 48 to 44 per week. Approximately 30 men started at the new scale at the terminating of the fifth year they will receive $50.

### UNIONS CHARTERED.

Chicago, Oct. 4—General Secretary-Treasurer Thos. E. Burke of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers, reports the formation of the following new unions during the month: Perth Amboy, Camden, N. J., Portsmouth, Va., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Kan., Bristol, Tenn.

### MAKING PROGRESS.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—During the 16 months' existence of the Bay Counties District council of Laborers, the newspaper declares, notified the employes that a 9-hour day and a $4 minimum wage schedule would again be put in force and that those opposing their plan would be discharged October 1 and replaced with American laborers.

### STREET CAR MEN GAIN.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Oct. 4—The Street Railway Men's union has made demand on the Winnipeg Electric Railway for an increase of 5 cents per hour, to take effect the second year and 5 cents per hour the third and thereafter.

### FLIRTING WITH FARMERS.

Chicago, Oct. 4—At a conference of members of the executive committee of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, special attention was paid to the farmers' movement and the plan assured support in their attempt to form a political party that will bargain collectively concerning their own products.

A demand was made that present laws be clarified so that this co-operation may be carried on without fear of prosecution.

In the case of the industrial workers, however, these business men sounded a different note, and declined that no help would be given unless it accepts "legal responsibility for its acts and the acts of its officers and agents."

The conference called for the abolishment of legislation that prohibits the "Taylor" system and other scientific management in the shops and arsenals. The business men don't like the "Taylor" system. Following the conference and instructed a committee to go to Washington and submit the resolutions to the president and members of congress "and to take such other steps as shall make these resolutions effective."

The business men called their meeting "a patriotic and loyal movement." It is significant that this conference was held just prior to the industrial conference called by the president.

### TEXTILE WORKERS GAIN.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L., secretary Frank Morrison, announces that one more mill in the South has been added to the list of those that have signed the agreement with the union. To-day 84,000 textile workers in the South are working under the agreement. Mills in North Carolina and one one-half of Georgia.

"Space will not permit a record of the splendid response from the workers for the textile workers throughout the South," says Secretary Thos. F. Tracy, "but in practically every instance the industry is receiving a real living American wage, principally because the textile workers are wielded by the United Textile Workers of America, and it is our firm belief that this will be generally achieved from now on."

The labor secretary executive says that the slogan of that organization is "Now For the Next Hundred Thousand."

### HOW THEY GROW IN TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 4—George Slater, president of the Texas state federation of labor, starting from a trip to Ranger, said: "One year ago Ranger had 1,300 members. To-day it has 40,000 and is still growing rapidly. A year ago there was not a union man in the Mexican border skilled workers. It has today 30 members and a central body. Carpenters' union has a membership of 400 and a scale of $10 for eight hours. Bricklayers' union has a membership of 300 and a scale of $10 for eight hours. Electricians' union has 100 and Electricians' union numbers 75. The hunger strikers have broken the backs and waiters with 40 members. It has a contract with every restaurant there from $21 per week with meals for girl members to $35 and $75 for chefs."

### TO ENFORCE EIGHT HOURS.

Hamilton, Ontario, Oct. 4.—Following the address of Gideon Robertson, minister of labor, before the Trades and Labor Council of Canada, James Mavor, Winnipeg, Manitoba, international trades council, consulted with him in reference to the strike at the Winnipeg Electric Railway, and the assurance that he would instruct the board of conciliation to look into the matter up with the Welland canal contractors, who would be told that no longer would eight hours be considered a day's work. That action will be taken to protect machinists, carpenters and other craftsmen.

### RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4—With numerous local technical engineers and architects now included in its membership, Seattle Industrial council, known as the Draftsmen's union, but now embracing all branches of the industry, has changed its name under the title, Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's union No. 17, reports remarkable growth.

### GAIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 4.—The latest victory for the shorter working day movement in Sweden is the adoption of the eight-hour day by the large paper mills at Gotteborg. With the shorter workday goes a wage increase of 10 per cent and an increase of 15 per cent in wages.

### GOT QUICK RESULTS.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4.—Quick results were obtained by the members of the Newspaper Drivers' union No. 205 when all but two employers surrendered to the demands for an increase of $1 per hour after two days' strike. The former scale was $3 per day.

### RAISE WAGES $7 A WEEK.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 4—Grocery clerks, members of local unions, have just have reduced their work week one hour and increased wages $1 a week, according to the report of the A. F. of L.

### FLIRTING WITH STEEL TRUST.

Washington, Oct. 4—Following is the full text of the letter sent by President Gompers to the steel corporations:

"Men who have been employed in steel mills to organize," said President Gompers, "has always been met with stern opposition by the steel corporation.

"The request came from the workers themselves that they be organized. Men making such efforts were spotted by the detectives and discharged.

"Men were discharged for no other reason than organizing. Men who had the temerity to go to any meeting were watched and nagged and hounded. The espionage and the whole system of espionage on these workers would shock the world if it were been put upon the greatest criminal."

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct.—Local newspapers are printing page advertisements in which steel workers are urged to go back to work. The appeal is printed in several languages and not the slightest sympathy with the workers' grievances is indicated. It is cautionary in newspaper advertisements to indicate responsibility for statements contained therein, but there is no signature to these appeals, which attempt to stamp every man a revolutionist if he insists on justice and refuses to become a strikebreaker. No advertisements any.

"Masquerading under the cloak of the American Federation of Labor a few radicals are striving for power. They hope to seize control of the industries of America and bring them to the red rule of syndicalism. What is syndicalism? The question is answered by Organizer Foster. Mr. Foster is the joint author of a pamphlet in which he frankly states the doctrines of this radical revolutionary movement.

"In the past the foreign-born have shown their loyalty and their American beyond question. They will not fall the country of their adoption now in this great crisis. Go back to work Monday."

### ACCUSATION VERIFIED.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 4.—In committee hearings in congressional districts the Capital-Times says:

"Mr. Stone of the railroad brotherhoods read into the statement that our democracy has become subject to the dictation of the steel trust.

"The steel trust probably best typifies the industrial autocracy that snaps its fingers at government in this country.

"It is quite interesting to watch the developments of the past few days in the steel situation.

"The strike wasn't 48 hours old before the strings that can be pulled by the steel trust were being set in motion.

"From newspapers, the pliant tools of organized wealth, immediately began their campaign of sending to Washington the cry: We are suckers as I. W. W.'s, 'this is the first step in a drive on the soviet government.' All of the poison gas which owned editors have in stock is brought out to serve the few and discredit the many.

"The tools of organized wealth in congress begin chirping their songs against the men and are trying to please their masters.

"The state constabularies, organized for the purpose, are used on just such occasions, begin pointing their rifles at men and women.

"Police chiefs, mayors and sheriffs, owned by the steel trust, spring into duty.

"And then we wonder at the 'Bolshevik' tendencies of labor, when the people see how the instruments of government and of public opinion are being used to the defense of the steel trust."

### PROHIBITS PICKETING.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—The city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting picketing in any form. The measure was introduced by Councilman who owns a mowing picture house. He said that during the recent strike a place like police were powerless under existing laws to stop the mission pictures operators from maintaining pickets. Under the ordinance a fine of not more than $500 or a 60 days' imprisonment is provided. It is said that a number of employers of this city the proposal was approved by the Citizens' Industrial council a call for a special meeting of the common council. Under the ordinance the ordinance on the request of organized labor, who objected to the picketing of anti-picketers. The mayor is not troubling himself about any of the workers, which the ordinance denies, but waves aside all protests with: "Let them go to the courts." Objectors are "a small minority of trouble makers." The mayor announces that it will carry the ordinance to the courts.

### HIS STAND ENDORSED.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 4.—Advocates of the unionization of the city employes, including policemen and firemen, have scored in probably the first political contest in which this question has been the leading issue.

The candidate for mayor on a platform opposing unionization of the city's employes and his entire ticket, with one exception, were defeated.

Mayor Gray and his ticket were generally believed to be friendly to the idea of city employes' unions. It is said to have received almost the solid labor vote.

The unionization of the police question, which reached an acute stage several weeks ago, when the service commission ordered the men to quit either their unions or the city service, is said to have had influence pending the outcome of the primaries.

### ENACTS ANTI-STRIKE LAW.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 4.—The Alabama legislature has rewarded workers of the state by passing a law great war for liberty and democracy by passing a law against strikes. A penalty of $1,000 is provided. Opponents of the law declare that it is so severe in its letter that it will be impossible for any group of Alabama workers to suspend work without violating the bill as follows:

"Any person, firm or corporation, who shall by agreement, strike, combination or understanding with another or others refuse or fail to perform services or shall engage in or aid in carrying on public service, or who shall hinder, delay, limit or attempt to prevent, retard or impede third persons from carrying on the service of any public service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

### MAKING PROGRESS.

Baltimore, Oct. 4.—All brewery proprietors have conceded an advance to the union brewery workers, ranging from $2 to $4. Men employed in the bottling department, $2 per week; engineers and firemen, stablemen, $2; engineers, firemen and oilers, $2.

### SECURED AN INCREASE.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Billposters' union announces the fact that it has obtained a new agreement with employers which gives its members an increase of $1 per day. They are now getting $6 for an eight-hour day

### FURNACE MEN ORGANIZE.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 4.—An organization of blast furnace workers, with a new $1,000 charter, has been formed in North Wheeling and Martin's Ferry under a charter of the Mon. Mill and Smelter workers.

### WANT JAPS BARRED.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The so-called "Japanese exclusion league" of United States and Japan, is being violated by the latter country, Representative V. S. McClatchy of Sacramento, Cal., and Miller Freeman of Seattle, Wash., declared before house committee. The agreement provides that no Japanese laborers shall be admitted to this country. The witnesses urged adoption of a policy of absolute exclusion between the United States and the deportation of Asiatics now in this country. The Sacramento witness declared that the situation on the Pacific coast was an example of what would happen if exclusion laws would finally result "in the United States being made a Japanese province."

"The question is purely an economic one," declared Mr. McClatchy. Mr. McClatchy, who assailed the making of the gentlemen's agreement as "a serious blunder."

The Japanese government is testing the agreement under a broad enough labor," asserted Mr. Freeman. "The only way of solving the problem is by legislation; it cannot be solved by administration of existing laws."

Mr. McClatchy said a policy of absolute exclusion of the Japanese because of their economic standards would finally result "in the United States being made a Japanese province."

"The question is purely an economic one," declared Mr. McClatchy. Mr. McClatchy, who assailed the making of the gentlemen's agreement as "a serious blunder."

"Police chiefs, mayors and sheriffs, owned by the steel trust, spring into duty.

"And then we wonder at the 'Bolshevik' tendencies of labor, when the people see how the instruments of government and of public opinion are being used to the defense of the steel trust."

### WAGE DISPARITY SHOWN.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Men working in hotels and restaurants far outnumber the women employed in those occupations, it is declared in a report regarded as woman's work. This is shown in the 1,500 hotels, which have paid-to-meal and restaurant employes located in the district of Columbia, when only a small part of the 4,300 dishwashers, 1,700 cooks, 1,500 waiters and 1,500 bus boys are women; only 500 or 3 per cent, are women; of the 4,300 dishwashers, 1,700 or 40 per cent, are women; of the 1,500 waiters, only 500 or 33 per cent, are women; of the 4,300 dishwashers, 1,700, or 40 per cent, are women; of the 1,500 waiters, only 500 or 33 per cent, are women.

There is a wide disparity between the wages paid these men and women in the same occupations. Men dishwashers and cooks are paid $16 a day, while only one woman receives as much as $6 a day. Waiters receive $15 a week, while women waitresses are expected to supplement their wages with tips. Averages for each city of the value of such tips show that maids receive an average of $1.25 a day, cooks $1.50 a day, while bellmen and waiters receive from $2.75 to $3.75 and from $1.16 to $2.62, respectively.

### $1 A DAY ADVANCE.

Temple, Texas, Oct. 4.—The members of Painters' and Paperhangers' union are now being paid $4 a day under the provisions of the new scale, an increase of $1 over the previous rate.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 4.—The strike of the union painters has been settled successfully, and after November 1 they will receive an advance of 5 cents an hour. In this meantime they will work for 45 cents, 5 cents over the old scale.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—The Glaziers' union, in an agreement with the Constructors Employers' association that advances wages 5 cents an hour, makes the scale 75 cents.

### $20,000 DAMAGES.

Fremont, Neb., Oct. 4.—The Fremont Laundry company has been employed a boy under the age stipulated by the state law and while engaged in the work he was seriously injured he was paralyzed. His father refused the $1,000 offered by the company, brought suit and the company for $5,000 damages. The case will be tried in the school permit. As a result of a jury trial a verdict was rendered for $20,000 damages and the case will be appealed to the supreme court.

### PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The American Pressmen, official magazine of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, reports a score of localities in which the New Labor Laws affect these locals.

Practically all of these gains have been secured through negotiations. In some instances the movements included other printing trades unions.

### WINDOW CLEANERS WIN.

New York, Oct. 4.—Organized window cleaners have won a seven weeks' strike and raised wages $5 a week. The agreement also provides to conduct union shops in the future, and it is believed that the new scale averts a weekly minimum of $25 for a 6-day week with time and a half allowance for overtime and pay for holidays and rainy days.

### NOONAN IS PRESIDENT.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4.—James P. Noonan, St. Louis, who has been acting president, was elected president and H. F. Newman, of this city, was made vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the concluding session of the convention of that organization. The other officers were re-elected. St. Louis was selected as the next convention city for 1920.

## POLICEMEN EXPLAIN WHY THEY ORGANIZED

Washington, Oct. 4.—The human side of the Washington policeman, his despairing struggle to support a family and educate his children, is graphically and forcibly portrayed in the evidence given the house committee now holding an investigation to determine whether they are entitled to an advance in wages. The evidence presented reveals the fact that they were forced to seek some means of remedying the outstanding injustices they were being subjected to. Organization of the American Federation of Labor had in many instances assisted in having complaints of other government employes greatly improved, they naturally turned to it in their day dreams for sympathy and help. Being cordially welcomed and a charter granted they hoped to secure the improved conditions they sought.

One policeman who appeared before the house committee now making the investigation stated that he had been on the police force for 13 years. He explained that he had six children and received a salary of $130 a month. His duty every day, Sundays and all, from duty at 4:30 p. m. he was compelled to accept work at an industrial job in order to support his family. He had attended three nights a week and 19 p. m. to meet his expenses. By accepting this extra work he was able to add $12 a week to his income. Even with added sum hardly met his $200 monthly expenditure. He explained that he had to give up his outside work, he said, because he could not find time to get acquainted with his children. He further informed the committee that the man who received his wage was really getting more salary than $130.

A second policeman informed the committee that he had kept a careful record of his expenditures for eight months, and they had averaged $14.67, per week. He declared that he had no luxury of either tobacco or cigars, and further accusations have been made that policemen were living extravagantly. Following is a detailed statement of his expenditures as submitted the committee for its inspection:

Rent, $20; groceries, $60; gas, $5; coal and wood, $6; insurance, $5; laundry, $6; milk, $5; uniform, $5; shoes for family, $5; papers, $2; church and charity, $2; giving for family, $2; dentist and doctors, $2; theaters, $4; car fare, lunches, $5. He explained that his average for luncheon was 20 cents, but when asked by members of the committee where he could get a lunch for 20 cents, he said he bought it at the cafeteria last December at a cost of $1.20 and ate it on the sidewalk.

### IRON MOLDERS PROGRESSING.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 4.—As a result of a settlement with two of the largest foundries in this city the strike that has been in force by the molders' union is about terminated, having been in effect since May 15. While the officials of the union are reticent with the details, they declare the terms were satisfactory. The agreement was signed by the head of Organizer Eugene Murphy of the eastern conference board. In speaking of the strike the New England district, he said: "Out of 32 cities where strikes were declared, the settlement in 27 have granted the eight-hour day and a minimum wage of $5.50 a day. In the three cities where we have a minimum of $6.40 a day is established."

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 4.—An iron molders' union has been formed here which embraces all men of that trade. A Molders' union was also organized at Gadsboro.

### O. B. U. FALSEHOODS.

Sydney, New South Wales, Aug. 1.—An official statement has been issued by the Australian Workers' union says:

"Some time ago we challenged the official of the one big union to name any branch which had seceded, or had given the slightest indication that such a course would be taken. This declines the challenge. "No reply has been given. It is not surprising that the A. W. U. has also signed the charter application and that those who have seceded from the union. The fight of the textile workers was stubbornly contested and has resulted in a complete victory.

### CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 4.—When Carpenters' union readjusted its wage scale in August with the contractors it was agreed to. That rate terminated October 1. The union failed to discharge the workers, who completed the union. The agreement of the employes who signed the charter application and those who refused to sign the union. The fight of the textile workers was stubbornly contested and has resulted in a complete victory.

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### OPPOSE MEXICAN WAR.

Washington, Oct. 4.—President Gompers has received a set of resolutions from many local unions of organizers of Cuba against the United States warring on Mexico. It is stated that the present propaganda that is being carried on in the United States of America against the republic of Mexico is being fomented by "the same interests which have vital oil concessions in that country," and that the labor unions of Cuba protest against such "unjust" war upon their brothers, the American workers, that they oppose the granting with all the means at their command.

### NEW SCALE IN EFFECT.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 4.—Most Culinary Alliance and Bartenders' union has put in effect a new scale that will mean considerable increase. Cooks and assistant makers shall receive not less than $40 per week for class A men and a minimum wage for class B men $35 per week. Working day shall not exceed 10 hours. Overtime will be paid with full pay."

### TEACHERS WANT CHARTER.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 4.—The teachers' union of Butcher Workmen has put in effort a new scale that will mean considerable increase. Cooks and assistant makers shall receive not less than $40 per week for class A men and a minimum wage for class B men $35 per week. Working day shall not exceed 10 hours. Overtime will be paid with full pay."

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## EMPLOYERS WIMPER AT THEIR OWN ACTS

Washington, Oct. 4.—Steel employers have made a special plea in behalf of their foreign-born workers are now on strike, declared President Gompers before the senate committee on education and labor, which is investigating the steel strike.

"It has been said that most of the men taking part in this strike are of foreign birth and are not naturalized citizens," said President Gompers. "That may be, and no doubt is, true. The largest proportion of the American Federation's employes are of foreign birth, but these men were brought here by the companies.

"For years there was a systematic effort to bring these workers from Europe. There was a systematic effort to eliminate Americans. They have a harvest to reap now."

Judge Gary and his associates declared that the right of the employes to have some voice in determining the conditions under which they work is the paramount issue in the steel strike and that six children are the issues in the controversy, President Gompers said:

"There is to be heard is what the steel workers are asking above the question of right to speak for their employers through their own representatives. They ask to have some voice in determining the conditions under which they work.

"The fundamental right of association has been denied—denied with the utmost tenacity and through influence—denied by brutal and unwarrantable means."

### POLICE DEFENDED.

Boston, Oct. 4.—Local police officials and Gov. Coolidge are scored in a report made public on the police policemen's strike by attorneys for the Policemen's union. Attention is called to the increase of $200 a year to policemen since the strike and the accusations that the police force must be given credit for bringing bad conditions to light," the statement declares. The pointing out that vile working and living conditions existed prior to the last low pay were brought to public attention. "The American Federation of Labor was not to blame for the strike," the statement, which recounts the efforts attempted to secure a redress of grievances.

It is shown that before the strike wages ranged from $1,162 the first year to $1,680 after the sixth year. The average expenditure for each family was $1,800 with 10 hours extra duty weekly through early report at the station house and 24 hours' duty for overtime, and extra duty, was required on election days and holidays, large gatherings and on holidays.

Local living conditions are indicated in the use of one bed by two, and sometimes by three men, those in station houses that are old, unsanitary and in some cases vermin-infested. The report of Gov. Coolidge is criticised.

Next, Coolidge is charged with evading an attempt to settle the strike, and says that he is severely criticised after the strike has ended the statement makes this sarcastic comment on the executive's motives:

"He faced a bombardment of praise and flattery as bravely as did some of the police officers when they were under the fire of Germans a few months ago in the service of their country."

### WON UNION RECOGNITION.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Two large textile mills in this city posted notices that they would close down owing to unrest and the information that employes were joining the newly-formed union of the United Textile Workers, that the mills would remain closed until the unrest terminated, in the hope of preventing the formation of the union. The mills failed to discourage the workers, who completed the union. An agreement has been made with the representatives of those mills that not only recognized the union but allowed the employes who signed the charter application and those who refused to sign to join the union. The fight of the textile workers was stubbornly contested and has resulted in a complete victory.

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### INTRODUCED INNOVATION.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 4.—The state federation which opened its session here today with 300 delegates introduced an innovation by inviting representatives of the state and city labor officials to address its delegates during the session. Among those invited in the presidents of the New Jersey chamber of commerce, the Atlantic City chamber of commerce, the Manufacturers' council. Previous addresses of welcome have been made by the mayor and other officials before the federation during its meeting.

### ONE-DAY STRIKE WINS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 4.—The Hotel and Restaurant cooks won their strike for an increase in just one day. A result of the strike is that they will receive an advance of $3 a week for 5-cent cigars immediately. And November 5 an additional $3 will be paid to the 5-cent cigars and 10-cent cigars and $1 on every 15-cent cent cigars.

### PLASTERERS' NEW SCALE.

Okmulgee, Okla., Oct. 4.—Plasterers' Union No. 65 has elected the following arrangement: Foreman, $1 a day; plasterers and finishers, $8; hoisting engineer and mixer and $1 on every 15-cent cent cigars.